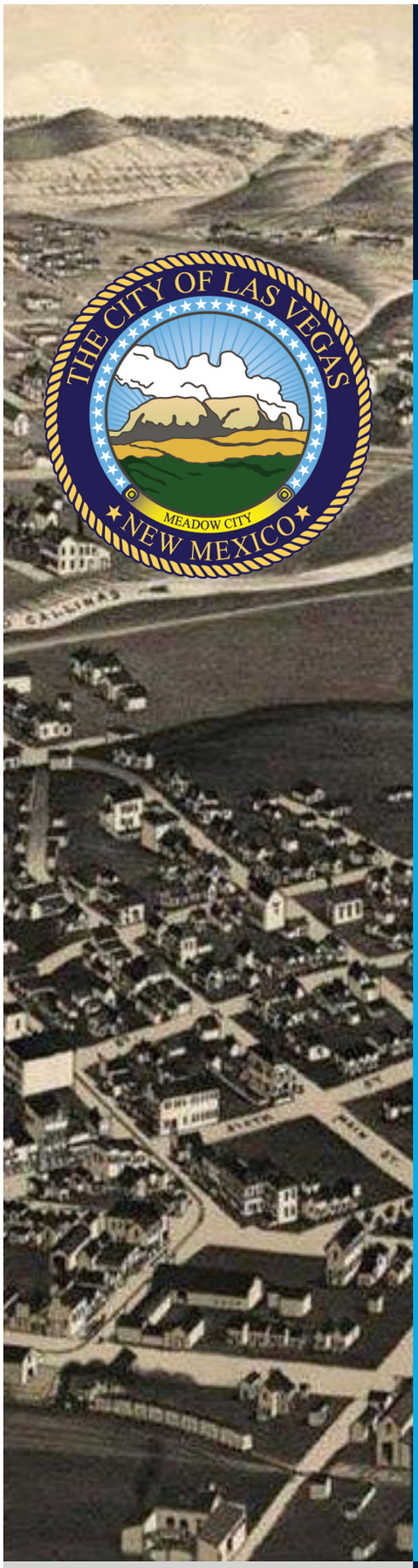


2015

Drinking Water Quality REPORT

OUR FUTURE
IS CLEAR

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO

LAS VEGAS
NEW MEXICO
NEW ADVENTURES DOWN OLD TRAILS

CITY OF LAS VEGAS' REPORT ON THE WATER WE DRINK

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

WHAT IS THIS REPORT?

We are pleased to present the Year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by the regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of 2015's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

WHAT WE DO

The Utilities Department provides adequate, reliable and high quality water, sewer and natural gas services in an open, responsible, environmentally sound manner at the lowest practical cost.

The City of Las Vegas Water System has approximately 6,439 residential and commercial accounts. Therefore, we provide water for over 4,657 customers in the City of Las Vegas, as well as 1,072 customers in the county.

As mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act, this Consumer Confidence Report informs all City water users on our water sources, results of water tests and other important information.

YOUR WATER IS SAFE

Our Water Exceeds Drinking Water Standards and is safe to drink.

Last year we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants and zero contaminants were detected. Flushing the distribution system reduced the level of those contaminants below the level EPA allows. Disinfection By-Products average over the entire year were below Maximum Contaminant Level.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

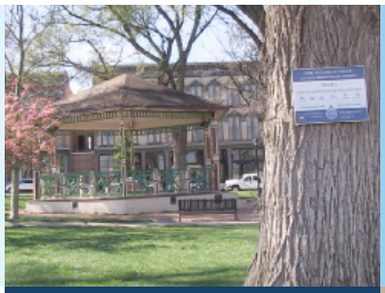
Our water source is primarily surface water drawn from the Gallinas River and stored in Peterson and Bradner Reservoirs. (Bradner Reservoir was offline in 2015) Groundwater is utilized from the City of Las Vegas' Taylor Well Field.

ESPAÑOL

Este Informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su aqua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducer la informacion.

TIP Take short showers. A 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water; a bath uses up to 50 gallons.

Is My Water Safe?



WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Examples include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from minerals and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Las Vegas is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure to lead is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY

A Source Water Assessment has been performed by the New Mexico Environment Department. That information is available to the consumer upon request at NMED (877) 654-8720

City utility customers can pick up FREE low flow water saving kits at 905 12th Street. They are easy to install and can save up to 750 gallons a month.

750

Water Quality Table

DESCRIPTION

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of the data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions on the opposite page.

UNIT DESCRIPTION

ug/L: number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of effectiveness of our filtration system.

NA: not applicable

ND: not detected

NR: monitoring not required, but recommended.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT:

2015 DRINKING WATER QUALITY DATA

Regulated Contaminants			
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**
Chlorine	2015	0.5	0.4 - 0.5

Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**
Fluoride	2015	0.2	0.22 - 0.22
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**
Beta/photon emitters	7/8/2014	1.3	1.3 - 1.3
Combined Radium 226/228	7/8/2014	1.05	0.06 - 1.05
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	7/8/2014	13.6	1.6 - 13.6
Uranium	7/8/2014	7	0 - 7

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG) : The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk
Action Level : The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirments which

Lead and Copper	**Date Sampled**	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**
Copper	9/18/2014	1.3	1.3
Lead	9/18/2014	0	15

TIP The best time to water is during early morning and late evenings. Also avoid watering when it's windy.

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level – the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

TT: Treatment technique – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL: Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal – the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
MCLG	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosin of natural deposits.
0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosin of natural deposits.
0	30	ug/l	N	Erosin of natural deposits.

to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
a water system must follow.

90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0.053	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household pluming systems.
1.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

WATER SCHEDULE:
6 AM - 8 AM or 8 PM - 10 PM
Remember when watering outdoors, even numbers address can water on even numbered calendar days, likewise for odd number

Water Quality Table

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2015 DRINKING WATER QUALITY DATA

Turbidity				
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.874 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthy % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	89%	Y	Soil runoff.
Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indication of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.				
Violations Table				
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *				
Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an incresed risk of getting cancer.				
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**	
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	6/1/2015	8/31/2015	"We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we can not be sure of the quaity of our drinking water during the period indicated. "	
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	9/1/2015	11/30/2015	"We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we can not be sure of thequaity of our drinking water during the period indicated. "	
Interim Enhanced SWTR				
"The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule."				
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation Begin**	**Violation Begin**	
MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	8/1/2015	8/31/2015	"Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water."	
MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	9/1/2015	9/30/2015	"Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water."	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)				
Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or centeral nervous systems, and may have an increased risks of getting cancer.				
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation Begin**	**Violation Begin**	
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	6/1/2015	8/31/2015	"We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we can not be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated."	
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	9/1/2015	11/30/2015	"We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we can not be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated."	

TIP Remember to check all pipes, faucets, and toilets for any leaks. Replacing and reparing any of these fixtures will save you water and money.

2015 VIOLATION INFORMATION

Violation: The City of Las Vegas did not submit Disinfection By Products (DBP) samples for the period of 6/1/15 - 8/31/15 and 9/1/15 -11/30/15 during the current time frame. The City of Las Vegas is required to take 20 total coliform samples each quater and submit the results to the Drinking Water Bureau (DWB) within the first 10 days following the end of the required monitoring period. The City of Las Vegas was in violation of the monitoring and reporting requirements for the Disinfection By Products (DBP), by sampling outside the required time FRMP.

Water samples for August showed that 11% of turbidity measurements were over 0.3 turbidity units (NTU) and during the first two days of September there were also a sufficient number of measurements above 0.3 turbidity units. This was a violation of the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The City provided public notice informing customers of this violation. This was not an emergency. The standard is that no more than 5% of samples may exceed 0.3 NTU per month. The turbidity levels were relatively low. Normal turbidity levels at our plant are 0.1 NTU.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorder, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

CORRECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN BY THE CITY:

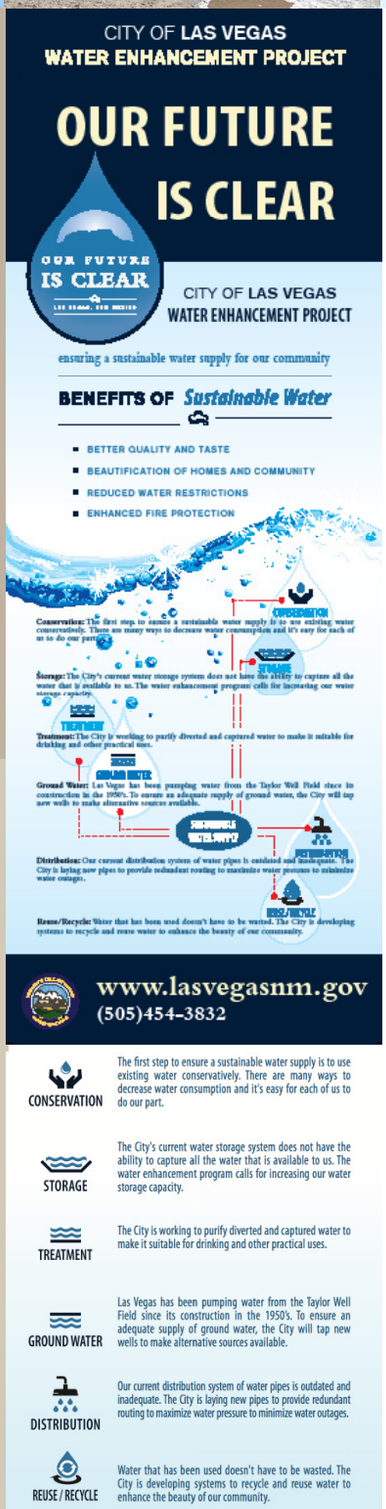
When data is being entered in the EDI File, we will ensure that the numbers are not entered twice or duplicated. The file will be reviewed by the supervisor after being entered to ensure accuracy.

$100

The City offers up to a $100 rebate on high efficiency toilets and FREE 1.28gpf high efficiency toilets to income qualifying customers. Call for more details.

DID YOU KNOW?

The average leaking toilet can waste about 200 gallons of water per day. That's over 6,000 gallons a month for just one leaking toilet.



OUR FUTURE IS CLEAR

For more information about **Our Future is Clear—Water Enhancement Program** or to schedule a presentation by our staff with your business or organization on how the City is developing a long-term, sustainable water supply, please contact the City of Las Vegas Utilities Department at (505) 452-3832.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

The Las Vegas City Council meets regularly. Information on meeting dates is available through the City Clerk's Office at (505) 454-1401 or online at www.lasvegasnm.gov.

City utility customers can pick up FREE low flow water saving kits at 905 12th street. They are easy to install and can save up to 750 gallons a month.

The City offers up to a $100 rebate on high efficiency toilets and FREE 1.28gpf high efficiency toilets to income qualifying residential customers. Call for more details.

The City offers rain barrels to customers at $64 each. Also available are 250 gallon water tanks for $100. Available at 905 12th Street.

For more information on Las Vegas' conservation programs please feel free to contact the city's conservation specialist at (505) 454-3832.

TIP Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

CLEAN WATER
healthy life

THANK YOU!

The City of Las Vegas' Water Department personnel would like to thank the community for their efforts to conserve water. Thank you for your continued support in conserving our precious resource.

MARIA GILVARRY, Water Systems Manager

JAMES PEREA, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent

JESUS HATHAWAY, Water Operator 1

DOMINIC MARES, Water Operator 2

VANESSA MARQUEZ, Water Conservation Specialist

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

MARIA GILVARRY

Water Systems Manager

City of Las Vegas

905 12th Street

Las Vegas, NM

87701

(505) 426-3314

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$64

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NEW MEXICO
NEW ADVENTURES DOWN OLD TRAILS

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City of Las Vegas
Utility Service Department
905 12th Street
Las Vegas, NM 87701
505.454.3832

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